

ONE RULE FOR ALL. POINTERS ON THE RACES.

Uniform Hours for Opening Public School Houses to Be Ordered.

Members of the School Board Have Promised Action.

Whimsical Trustees and Jesters Shall Not Shut Out the Tots.

The Evening World's agitation for the early morning opening of the public schools is going right along, and now that the Board of Education has interested itself in the subject the prospect is that the wrong which has been pointed out will be speedily righted.

Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien has already expressed strong views in the matter, and has emphatically condemned the system which makes it possible for school trustees and janitors to keep the children out in the streets, rain or shine, when they are rightfully entitled to be admitted to the schoolhouse as soon as they arrive in the morning.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Education next Wednesday, and Commissioner O'Brien has offered to bring up the matter himself, and will propose a resolution making it the duty of all janitors of school buildings to open the doors at a certain hour, and on stormy mornings to admit the children before that hour if any have arrived.

It is not often that the little ones make their appearance before that hour, but some cases they do, and certainly they ought to be taken in and given shelter. Now that the winter is coming on, and inclement weather is the general rule, instead of the exception, the necessity of some such uniform rule with regard to the opening of the schools is all the more urgent, and the answer is adopted the better.

There is not a parent in the city who is not looking anxiously for some such action on the part of the school authorities, and great will be the disappointment if their expectations are not realized.

But with the assurances which have already been given it is hardly possible that so important a matter will be neglected. The publicity which has been given to the practice in some of the schools by the city articles in The Evening World has already been productive of good results in many quarters, but this is not sufficient.

There is no guarantee that the trustees and janitors in the various wards, who have been brought to a realization of their shortcomings by the publicity which they have received, will follow up any reform that they may have inaugurated in consequence of The Evening World's disclosures.

What is wanted is an absolute and uniform rule, which clearly defines their duties and makes it compulsory upon them to open the schools at some specified time.

This is what a resolution by the Board of Education would accomplish, for it would take the power of regulating this matter out of the hands of the Trustees and establish the same rule for every school in the city.

A POLITICAL COMEDY.

A Republican-Union-Labor Parry at Philadelphia.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—One of the most brilliant scenes of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, which opened last afternoon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, was the Executive Committee of the State Union-Labor party, met with Julius Watkins, of Tioza County, and Henry K. Fuller, of Blair County, both also members of that Committee.

A room with a lock on its door at the Girard House, the city, and nominated a State ticket to try, if possible, to draw votes from Patterson and Reform. It is said that there were three hotel porters in the room with this trio to help them vote. But as it may, the trinity certainly devoted. They nominated themselves to run the State in the following order:

For Governor, T. P. Rynders; for Lieutenant-Governor, Justice Watkins; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry K. Fuller. Then they adopted an address to the industrial voters of the State, advising the latter to vote solidly for the trinity against all comers, implicitly believing that if a dozen votes can be thus captured ten of them will be drawn from the Democratic column.

Meanwhile the majority members of the Executive Committee of the State Union-Labor party, who had been in the room, were not only barred out of the private room, but were also barred out of the room at the Windsor Hotel and protested against the political action of the majority. They adopted a strong address, favoring all the chief reforms which Governor Patterson has been a forceful advocate, denouncing Quakerism and the industrial voters of the State to support the candidates advanced in their advocacy of the industrial cause.

The names which the majority of the Committee attached to the address are: For Governor, T. P. Rynders; for Lieutenant-Governor, Justice Watkins; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry K. Fuller. Then they adopted an address to the industrial voters of the State, advising the latter to vote solidly for the trinity against all comers, implicitly believing that if a dozen votes can be thus captured ten of them will be drawn from the Democratic column.

CARVED HIM WITH A DIK. FOLLOWING BIRCHALL'S TRIAL.

Bernhardt's Victim Is in a Critical Condition.

No Trace Yet Found of the Would-be Murderer.

A Possibility that the Trial Will End Saturday Night.

Detective Stapleton and Hargrett, of the Madison Street station, were searching today for William Bernhardt, a tough young man, who carved his brother-in-law, William Hallway, with a dirk knife last night. They had not found a trace of him when an Evening World reporter left them.

Bernhardt married Hallway's sister three years ago, and has never done anything since. He went to live with his mother-in-law at 17 Scammon street, and made the old lady support him and his wife.

His brother-in-law, Hallway, is an industrious young fellow employed as a fireman on the Grand Street ferry-boat. He was not home from work at 9.30 o'clock last night and found Bernhardt standing in the doorway.

"Let me pass," he said. "Oh, climb in the window," sneered Bernhardt, who had evidently been drinking.

Some more words passed between the young man, when Bernhardt suddenly drew into a violent passion, and, throwing his left arm around Hallway's arms, he whipped a big dirk knife from his coat pocket and began to use it.

He cut Hallway under the left eye from the nose to the ear, in the neck and in the back. Hallway's wounds are very long and deep, and may eventually prove fatal.

A crowd gathered. Some one shouted police and Bernhardt fled.

Hallway staggered into the house, where for an hour his mother tried to stem the flow of blood from his wounds. She did not succeed.

About 11 o'clock Hallway walked down to the Government Hospital, and as soon as he entered he fainted from loss of blood. He was taken to bed, and Dr. Joseph S. Sargent, Surgeon General, bound up his wounds.

He made some hope of his recovery, the physician said this morning, "but he had a very narrow escape from instant death, and he will be laid up for some time."

The other facts adduced were as to the arrest of Birchall at Niagara Falls, and the finding of his body in the water. He was found in the water near the falls, and his body was found in the water.

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EXTRA 2 O'CLOCK. THIS IS OUTRAGE!

Legal Persecution of Striking Cigar Makers at Binghamton.

\$85,000 Bail Demanded from Each Arrested "Picket."

Railroaded to Prison for Striking for a Dollar a Day.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) BINGHAMTON, Sept. 25.—There is at the present time being carried on in this beautiful city a travesty of justice, a malapropos of judicial power conferred by the laws of the commonwealth, which has become a public scandal.

The offense of going on strike to maintain a rate of wages at a dollar a day is a crime of native citizens, male and female cigar makers, have been arrested and five sent to the Binghamton House of Detention for the apprehension of forty others.

Those already incarcerated, each warrant alleging an average of seventeen offenses of "picketing" shops, have been held in the unprecipitated and prohibitory sum of \$5,000 for each offense alleged, and then, after a hearing, sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Three and a half millions of dollars of bail required from sixty people for the offense of going peacefully on strike against a reduction of wages to a point below a dollar a day.

Binghamton is the second city in the State of New York in importance in the cigar-making industry. There are seventeen cigar manufacturers here, each employing hundreds of young men and young women.

No wealthy have these concerns grown that they virtually own and do dominate the town. Their power is wielded in all the affairs of the city, and is felt in every direction.

They control both political parties, and their bidding is done humbly and submissively by those in official authority. The seventeen manufacturers are crystallized into the Binghamton Cigar Manufacturers' Association, of which Henry Jackson is President.

For years the manufacturers have ruled with an iron hand, brooking no interference with their dictation, and now their intolerable tyranny has resulted in a "reign of terror" which, though bloodless, is full of danger to the free institutions of the State.

Binghamton is conservative and slow moving. It is an old town, growing not altogether. The employees of the big cigar companies are nearly all the sons and daughters of the citizens, and because they had homes with their parents, and their living expenses have been paid by the fathers, they have quietly submitted to the dictation of the manufacturers in the matter of wages.

These wages have been of the steadily descending scale, and a week had of late years been the average paid to the cigar makers.

The employees belonged to no labor organization and never dreamed of such a thing as a strike. But about a year ago the Cigar Manufacturers' Association decided upon a further systematic grinding down of their employees, and general reductions of wages followed.

The employees, though cowed, brooded over the matter, and finally got together in conference and, as a result, about three thousand young men and women decided, all appeals having been disregarded, to strike, as a last resort.

The manufacturers have had great difficulty in inducing the strikers to return to work, and they have been forced to resort to the most desperate expedient of their power to coerce the old employees into returning to their benches.

The police are in a state of fear of the powerful association, and are obediently present to the strikers, and are obediently present to the strikers, and are obediently present to the strikers.

The International Cigar-Makers' Union has interested itself in the troubles of the strikers, though they belong to no union, and its Secretary, George McGuire, is on the spot to see that they are not oppressed.

McGuire says these unprecedented bail charges are inflicted to cripple the funds of the strikers and weaken the International Union that is engineering the strike, for it will be seen that nearly \$5,000,000 will be required to bail these defendants.

A. F. Waters, the people's attorney, is charged with being responsible for these wholesale arrests, and certainly the proceedings in this case are without precedent.

A striker—sometimes a man, sometimes a young woman—is arrested and hurried to court. The doctors are closed and a Star Chamber session is held, the best being left to the faces of citizens, and friends of the accused are shut off from producing evidence in their behalf. Then comes this monstrous bail, followed by a "railroad" commitment to prison.

Henry Jackson, President of the Manufacturers' Association, when asked if the Association would concede any of the demands of the strikers, replied: "No. We shall never concede anything. We shall never concede anything. We shall never concede anything."

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE DAY. HE DIED FOR SHAME.

Oct. 6 the Day for Parnell's Irish Nationalist Dublin Meeting.

The Revolt in India Ends with the Maharajah's Abdication.

Result of His Pathetic Search for His Loved but Unknown Parents.

Just the plain entry of the fact that Victor L. Johnson, a young man, nineteen years old, had shot himself through the heart, at 130 Hendrix street, Brooklyn, early this morning, appears on the police blotter in the Seventeenth Precinct station.

Nothing further is known there. No cause is ascribed for the boy's death, and no relations vouchsafed no information to the police, and yet one of the saddest bits of life's history is revealed by the death of the unfortunate young man.

Last night, shortly before 11 o'clock, he entered his home and went directly to his room. He lived with his grandfather, R. R. Wheeler, who is employed in the New York City Police Department.

The young man spent an hour or more in his room before he divested himself of his coat, vest and white shirt.

Carefully unbuttoning his undershirt, and turning it back so that the spot over his heart, he drew up into his hand a .25-caliber American Bulldog revolver.

This he pressed close to his heart and then pulled the trigger. He fell like a log and died instantly.

His grandfather and the other inmates of the house heard the shot and fall. The boy was dead when the father rushed into the room. When the father saw the boy was dead, he never hesitated, but rushed to the police station, in the hope that there might be life remaining.

Mr. Wheeler reported the matter at the police station. He knew of no cause, he said, and he reiterated this when an Evening World reporter called on him this morning.

He also declared brusquely that he had no information as to the cause of the boy's death. He said that the boy had had no love affair, and that he was a good boy.

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